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MEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS, Worth \$20, \$22 and \$24, at - \$14.75 Worth \$15 and \$18, at - 11.75 Worth \$12, at - - -8.75 Worth \$10, at - - -YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

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\$1.48 | \$2.50 Suits, \$1.88 2.35 | \$4 Suits, 2.85 3.85 | \$6 & \$7 Suits, 4.85 33 Suits, Every mother should take note of these low prices. Buy your boy a suit for next fall.

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5 and 7 W. Wash. St.

In two weeks from now our Hat buyer starts East to buy our fall stock. He wants to see the

Cleaned out before leaving, especially the high grades. So, Monday morning we place on sale, regardless of cost, and you may have your choice of

\$2, \$2.50 and \$3 Straws for \$1.24

The prices of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS have been reduced in same proportion. We never carry Hats over into the next season, and have therefore set prices that will

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Dry: Goods,: Notions,: Woolens,: Etc.

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"COLUMBUS SWANSDOWN

For the fifteenth consecutive season we offer, in unchanged qualities, under the same designating numbers-0, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 43, 50, 60. 70. 80, the well-known line of Canton Flannels, to which we have added three additional numbers of exceptional value, for special requirements, under label "One," "Two" and "Three Star," including also dyed

BROWNS, SLATES AND HIGH COLORS IN VARIOUS GRADES.

Advance receipts, direct importations, Autumn Dress Goods.

Stocks complete in all departments.

Lowest prices always a certainty.

The purchasing of CHILDREN'S SHOES, especially for winter wear, requires thought and judgment. A shoe to please and fill the requirements of to-day must combine style, comfort and durability. Our Beacon Light School Shoes are of Oli Grain Leather, Button. Our "Hard Knot" School Shoes are of Dry Grain Leather, Button: we have both kinds in heel and spring heel. Children's shoes receive hard wear and parents are apt to complain to the party from whom they are purchased. Sell them our "Hard Knot" or our "Beacon Light" and you will escape many complaints and receive many pleasant comments. Send for sample dozens or sample pairs.

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Good to return until Sept. 15.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

COLUMBIA FLOUR. BEST IN THE WORLD. ASK YOUR GROCER ACME MILLS, West Washington St. 74° FOR WAGON WHEAT

Ask your grocer for Princess Flour. Made by Blanton, Watson & Co.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Cyrus W. Field's Medals and Relics Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NEW YORK, July 17 .- Cyrus W. Field gave his collection of medals and paintings relating to the laying of the Atlantic cable to the Metropolitan Museum of Art several menths before his death. No announcement of the gift was made until yesterday. The medals and other tokens have been of Art for some time, and several of the paintings have been placed in the department of American antiquities. Mr. Field called upon Gen. Di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum, last May, just before he went to Ardsley, where he died last Tuesday. He said that he had long contemplated giving his collection of medals and paintings to the museum, and inquired if it would be accepted. The sub-

ject was referred to the committees on pat-

ronage and sculpture, and they reported in

favor of accepting the gift. In the collection there is the great medal presented by Congress in 1867, after the completion of the Atlantic cable. It contains gold worth \$387 and is a real work of art. There is also the certificate containing a vote of thanks from Congress, which was given with the medal. It is of the finest parchment and is handsomely engrossed in colors. There is the cross of the Order of St. Mauritius, conferred by the King of Italy, and the certificate awarding the grand prize of the Paris exposition, in 1867. The handsome gold box which was presented to Mr. Field by the people of New York will have a prominent place in the collection. One of the most interesting articles is a large tankard of silver and oak, which was the gift of the men working in Central Park. There are several fragments of the Atlantic cable and numerous relies connected with the establishment of transoceanic telegraphy. The collection of pictures consists of six large oil-paintings and forty-six water-colors, illustrating the laying of the Atlantic cable. The most impressive painting of the series pre-sents the scene on board the vessel just after the broken cable was picked up and a message received through it from the Irish coast. A few days before Mr. Field went to Ardsley he stood before this painting, and then, turning to a friend, he said:

"That represents the crisis of my life." Serious Wreck on the Lake Shore Railway. CLEVELAND, O., July 17 .- The vestibule limited express east-bound on the Lake Shore road collided with a freight train near Vermillion, twenty-five miles west of this city, this morning and a serious wreck resulted. Several freight cars were smashed and Edward Topliff, of Toledo, engineer of the limited, was so badly injured that he could not be taken from Vermillion. The fireman escaped serious injury. None of the vestibule cars left the track and the passengers, though badly shaken, were not injured. The track was blocked five hours.

Wrecked by a Washout. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17 .- A train on the Northeastern railroad, near Florence, was wrecked by a washout last night. The train consisted of the engine, mail, express and baggage-car, two coaches and three sleeping-ears. All the cars left the track except the engine. Joseph Simmons, the news agent, and William Morris, a colored employe, were killed. One passenger its good fortune to enjoy, was painfully hurt. Two sleeping-cars were somewhat damaged.

Steamer Collides with a Natural Gas Main. East Liverpool, O., July 17.—The collision of the steamer Jim Wood with a natural gas main in the Ohio river on Saturday resulted in an explosion which caused the death of the engineer on duty and one deck-hand and the injury of several others. The river is low and the collision broke the pipe, the escaping gas thus being ignited by the fires in the furnace.

HOOSIERS COULD NOT WIN

They Lost the First Game and Ought to Have Captured the Second.

Two Contests with Kansas City Yesterday, One Resulting 7 to 4 and the Other 4 to 4-Berger Wins \$10 on a Long Throw.

TWO EXHIBITION GAMES. Kansas City Won the First and the Second

Was a Tie When Train Time Arrived. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.-The Blues played two exhibition games to-day against Indianapolis, winning the first by a score of to 4, and playing a tie-game in the second event, with the score 4 to 4. As Indianapolis had to leave on an early train, the last game was not finished. Captain Manhing was ill, and Costello played second base, McMahon and Lake alternating behind the bat and in center field. Costello did not shine at second base, but, for an outfielder in a strange position, did fairly well. Eiteljorg and McMahon and Sullivan and Nagle were the opposing batteries in the opening game. Esteljorg was effective, and kept the Hoosiers' hits well scattered, while the Blues bunched their hits and earned five of the seven runs made. Score:

Kansas City...........2 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0-7 indianapolis..........1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1-4 Hits-Kansas City, 15; Indianapolis, 8. Errors-Kansas City, 4; Indianapolis, 4. Batteries-Eiteljorg and McMahon; Sullivan

Earned runs-Kansas City, 4; Indianapolis, 3 First base on errors-Kansas City, 2; Indian

Lett on bases-Kansas City, 3; Indianapo-Bases on balls-Off Eiteljorg, 2; off Sullivan, 4.

Struck out—By Eiteljorg, 5; by Sullivan, 4.
Three-base hits—Andrus, 2.
Two-base hits—McMahon, Costello, Eiteljorg. Double plays-Nagle to Twitchell; Letcher to

Berger. Hit by pitcher-Eiteljorg. Passed ball-McMahon. Umpires-Baker and Manning.

The second game was a very exciting one, and as hard fought as if a pernant depended on the result. Payne and Gyale were the opposing pitchers, and nothing but sharp fielding and good pitching at critical points by Payne saved the Blues from defeat. Gayle pitched the best game he has appeared in here this season. Score:

Kansas City......2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-4 Indianapolis......1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0-4 Hits-Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 11. Errors—Kansas City, 4: Indianapolis, 4.
Batteries—Payne and Lake; Gayle and Quinn.
Eurned run—Kansas City.
First base by errors—Kansas City, 3; Indian-

Apolis, 1.

Left on bases—Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 1.

Bases on balls—Off Payne, 4; off Gayle, 2.

Struck out—By Payne, 4; by Gayle, 4.

Two-base hits—Sunday, Carney, Costello.

Sacrifice hits—McMahon, Carney, Payne, Alberts, Seery, Berger, Murphy.

Double play—Mayor to Costello.

Hit by pitcher—By Payne, 1; by Gayle, 1.

Passed balls—McMahon, 1; Quinn, 1.

Umpire—Baker.

In the interval between the first and second games there was interesting running and throwing contests between members of the two teams. In the throwing contest, Berger was the victor, throwing the ball 1.5 yards, 2 feet and 9 inches, and beating Eiteljorg, his nearest competitor, about two leet. In the one hundred-yard running race, the contestants were Eiteljorg, Lake, Andrus, Alberts, Twitchell and Suilivan, the race was easily won by Eitel jorg in fast time, with Twitchell a good second and Andrus third. Each of the winners in these competitions got a cash prize of \$10.

ANNUAL MEET OF WHEELMEN. The National Capital Crowded with Cyclists from Almost Every State in the Union.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.-The national capital, with its broad and smooth streets and outlaying roads and numerous points of interest, which are the principal attraction for the cyclist, to-day presented an enlivened appearance, with numerons squads of the visiting knights of the wheel speeding along its principal boulavards, under the guidance of the local wheelmen. The lady riders took advanatge of the splendid weather and presented appearance as they dashed along beside the stalwart wheelmen. The headquarters of the L. A. W., at the Ebbitt House, crowded to-night with members various clubs, covering territory reaching from Portland, Me., to Houston, Tex., and as far west as Michigan. All day long the clubs have been coming in and are being met at the depots by bands of music and escorted to the headquarters, where they are given receptions. The religious quiet which usually characterizes the Sabbath day at Washington was changed to jollification and merriment, and the visiting wheelmen enjoyed them-

selves to the utmost. President Burdett, of the L. A. W., predicts great success for the the thirteenth annual meet, which begins to-morrow. He says it will be the largest ever held. All the famous racing men of the country, with the exception of Zimmerman, who is winning laurele in England, are entered, and if the elements are favorable success 18 assured. The track is in splendid condition; the only objection being that it is a quarter instead of a half mile or more. Among the arrivals of clubs to-day was that of the Illinois division, the only State division which came, which consists of seventy-five men, all attired in attractive and conspicuous uniforms. Three Pennsylvania cyclists wheeled into Washington via Gettysburg. Altogether Washington has to-day been treated to one of the most variegated ex-hibitions of pedal locomotion it was ever

Chris Magre Will Not Accept. NEW YORK, July 17 .- Chris L. Magee, leader of the Harrison Republicans of Pennsylvania at the Minneapolis convention, and who has been prominently mentioned as the successor to Thomas H. Carter as secretary of the Republican national committee, arrived here to-day. Mr. Magee states that he is not in a position to acchoice of the chairman will be L. E. Mc-Comas, of Maryland.

The Island of Sangier, One of the Philippines, Said to Have Disappeared.

Twelve Thousand Persons Supposed to Have Been Swept Into the Sea or Have Perished in the Burning Lava.

English Tories Will Try to Capture Gladstone's Seat When He Resigns.

Balfour to Be Asked to Run in Midlothian-Analysis of the Pollings to Date-When the Home-Rule Bill Will Come Up.

AN ISLAND DESTROYED.

Twelve Thousand Malays Supposed to Have Perished by a Volcanic Eruption.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, July 17 .- A dispatch from Sidney, N. S. W., this evening, says: Rumors have reached here from Timor that there has been a volcanic eruption on the island of Sangier, one of the Philippine group, and that most of the inhabitants have been killed. A native from the Talatz islands. who landed at Selangen four weeks ago, brought a remarkable story to the effect that several other natives had just returned from a voyage near Sangier. They had intended to land on the island, but were prevented by the sight of mountains belching forth smoke and fire. They reported that "the whole island on fire." The water along coast was full, they said, of half burned wreckage, pieces of houses and charred bodies. The whole population, estimated at about tweive thousand seemed to have been swept into the sea or burned, as not a living soul was to be seen. Streams of lava were still flowing towards the shore, showing that the activity of the

volcano had not abated. The steamship Catharun, from China to Sydney, brought a similar story into port with her yesterday. Near Sangier, her captain said, she passed through miles of debris, dissimilar from anything he had before seen at sea. Poles andsides of huts. most of them charred and broken, were mingled with such utensils as the natives of the Philippine islands use in cooking. Articles of head-dress in the wreckage were identified by a sailor who had lived in the Philippines as peculiar to the natives of Sangier, and the near-by islands of the Philippine group. The ship was passing through the wreckage from 10 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

These reports are partly credited here. although they are believed to have been exaggerated. The formation of Sangier is volcanic, and several small craters near the center of the island are known to have threatened activity during the last two

Disastrous Fires. SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The steamship City of Pekin arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama. A series of fires are reported from the Philippine islands, at

Marong, July 3, two hundred buildings in the business section being destroyed. At San Miguel de Mayums fire broke out in two districts of the town, causing a great deal of damage. At Balanga, June 6, 1,500 buildings were destroyed and 9,000 persons rendered homeless and destitute. Other conflagrations occurred at Juan Mandola and Manban during the month.

WILL TRY TO STEAL MIDLOTHIAN.

When Gladstone Resigns His Seat Balfour May Be Put Up as the Tory Candidate. LONDON, July 17 .- The movement to induce Mr. Balfour to contest Midlothian against Mr. Gladstone when the latter resigns his seat on accepting office is quite a persistent one. It has two pretexts, first, Mr. Balfour's prominence making him a fit antagonist of the Liberal leaders: second, that Balfour owns estates contiguous to Midlothian and has various interests in that district, thus giving him some excuse for asking the suffrages of the people there. It is not considered probable, however, that Mr. Balfour will consent to fight Mr. Gladstone in this way. He is on very triendly personal terms with his great political opponent. Failing to obtain Mr. Balfour's consent to run, the Tories will probably put Colonel Wauchope up again. The whole machinery of the party will be brought into play, and it is thought by the leaders that there is a good chance to overcome Mr. Gladstone's first majority of only about 700. Mr. Gladstone's friends regret his recent boasting language in regard to the church vote in Devon. They point to the fact that 60 per cent. of the electors of Midlothian are churchmen, many of whom will perhaps sink their ideas in favor of Irish autonomy for the sake of demonstrating their loyalty to the established kirk.

The Scotch Tories will hold a banquet in honor of Colonel Wanchope in Edinburgh, to-morrow, at which the prospects for the second contest will be discussed. It is expected that Mr. Schnadhorst, the Liberal cancus manager, will personally engineer the contest in Midlothian and New Castle, the latter being John Morley's division. The result in the first will hinge upon the church vote and in the second on the labor vote and the eight-hour question. A conference of Mr. Gladstone and his

Thursday. The difficulties of working the House with a majority dependent on the Irish members are fully appreciated at the Liberal headquarters. Among the troubles menacing the new government is the habit the Irish members have of irregular attendance. Many of them have had business affairs in Ireland to look after bitherto, and only appeared in the House when they were summoned there by the exigency of Irish affairs. The special business being finished, they vanished again. If this practice is continued under the new government, the absence of some forty Irish members will render the governmen hable to defeat at any moment. Parnell kept his men together when the party purse was full by personal payments at regular intervals, enabling them to disregard the claims of private affairs. The Liberals might have recourse to subsidizing the McCarthyites, but this would place the party under obligations which it is almost impossible to accept.

If the American subscriptions freely coptinue during the final crisis, the home-rule party will be wonderfully strengthened. All sides recognize the fact that the present elections, costing as they have, about £ 2,500,000, are only the prelude to a more decisive electoral campaign, when more money must be expected and the loeal organizations everywhere must be maintained in full vigor. The resources of the Unionists are inexhaustible as compared with those of the Liberals, though since last reverting to the financial position of the party it has been learned that assurances have been obtained that wealthy Gladstonians are ready to respond to de-

mands. THE COMING CRISIS. Regarding the coming crisis in Parliame nt, a month must elapse before the actual business of the House begins. The swearing in of members takes a fortnight; then the election of the Speaker and of the chairmen of committees, proceedings involving possibly a debate, and next comes

the discussion of the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. If this is followed by a change of government Mr. Gladstone may take a fortnight to form a Ministry, a number of members of which may require re-election. The Liberals thus calculate that it will be

October before the new government can be called on to present to Parliament its programme. The import of this estimate of progress is that it is probable that Mr. Gladstone will not begin the work of legislation in the winter session, but will postpone it until next spring.

A section of the Conservatives cherish the delusion that Lord Salisbury, still hold-

the delusion that Lord Salisbury, still holding a majority of the British votes, can refuse to resign until another appeal has been made to the country. Some Tory papers seek to deny that such a course would be unconstitutional, though the bulk of them admit that the government must vacate office on the first adverse vote. All the Cabinet ministers have been summoned to London for Thursday next. Mr. Balfour arrived in town yesterday and proceeded to the Hatfield House to see Lord Salisbury. The latter went to Windsor to meet the Duke of Devonshire, who has been staying at the castle for some time. Here he had a conference with her Majesty, and returned to London this evening, accompanied by the conference with her Majesty, and returned to London this evening, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, under excitement. It is expected that some developments of an unwonted character are impending. A rumor is rife that the Cariton Club men state that a section of the Cabinet-want Lord Salisbury to resign forthwith in order to force Mr. Gladstone to meet the House of Commons with a full disclosure of his home-rule and general policy and so precipitate rule and general policy and so precipitate
the crisis. The Liberal leaders are prepared to take office immediately or wait
the defeat of the government on the amendment to the address. No tactics that the ment to the address. No tactics that the present government can adopt will force the hand of Mr. Gladstone. If Lord Salisbury does not await a formal vote of expulsion, the Liberal government policy, as outlined in the Queen's speech, can be so couched as to reveal nothing that the Conservatives do not already know. If the Conservatives rely upon forcing Mr. Gladstone to declare himself fully on the debate to the amendment that depends upon bate to the amendment that depends upon his pleasure. The course that Mr. Gladstone adopts will not in the slightest be

but rather directed to baffle them. An analysis of the latest returns shows the value of the British vote on which the Conservatives now rely as the bulwark for the rejection of home rule. The number of members thus far returned is 652. This leaves only 18 results yet undeclared. England has sent 234 Conservatives, 198 Liberals, including members of the labor party, 30 Unionists and 1 Mc-Carthyite, (Tom O'Connor.) Scotland sends 11 Conservatives, 50 Liberals and 10 Unionist. Wales sends 2 Conserva-tives and 26 Liberals, and Ireland 17 Con-servatives, 5 Unionists, 64 McCarthyites and 9 Parnellites. The opposition combined thus aggregates 342, and the Unionists 310. Of the eighteen seats yet unre-turned 7 Irish and 6 British, in the late Parliament, were held by the opposition, and 5 by the Unionists. As changes are unlikely the new Parliament will consist of 855 Gladstonians and 815 Unionists. The total number of Unionists returned by Great Britain is 292, and the total Gladstonians 275, including to-morrow's results in the remaining districts.

influenced by the views of the opposition,

When Great Britain shows a clear majority for home rule, says the Unionist press, it will come. It can never be carried by Irish votes, especially when these votes are twenty in excess of their fair proportion according to the relative population of the countries. The total number of votes recorded up to date is as follows: Opposition, 2,199,594;

Unionists, 2,004,292. The Dundee Courier publishes a rumor to the effect that the sum of £100,000 was recently subscribed to the Gladstonian funds on the condition that Mr. Gladstone should not pledge himself to introduce an eight-hour bill.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, in a speech at Listowel to day, eard: "A few months ago, when things looked black and doubtful, the generous lrish race in America and Australia despaired of a home-rule victory. owing to the quarrel in the Nationalistic ranks and the word went round to hope no more for the fatherland. All its ranks were thin and broken. But to-day its ranks are reunited and in the next Parliament Ireland's national representatives will wring from their former enemies a measure of home rule satisfactory to the national aspirations of Ireland."

Mr. Michael Davitt, who also spoke, said that the nine seats gained by the Parnellites had been won with Tory money, influence and votes and that they would be obliterated at the next election.

Fied Like Palacio. NEW YORK, July 17.-Rather sensational news was received in this city yesterday from Venezuels by friends of the revolutionists. It was to the effect that General Domingo Monagas, Governor of Burmudez State, who, with Minister of War Sarria and Vice-president Villegas, had formed a provisional government after Palacio's flight, had suddenly left the country.

France Appoints an Arbiter. Paris, July 17 .- Senator Baron De Courcelles, formerly French embassador at Berlin, has been appointed French arbitrator on the Behring sea arbibration commission. The arbitrators will meet in Paris

BAD CASE OF J

How the Aurora Forealis Appeared Saturday Night to a New York Reporter.

New York, July 17 .- Like fiercely-fanned flames the northern lights flashed across the northwestern are of the heavens at 9:30 o'clock last night. There was not a tinge of roseate hue, as is usual with the aurora borealis. It was an alternating display of jade and emerald. The most striking feature of the supernatural show was the flashing of the lights. It was as though Mars, sounding the tocsin of war, arrayed in panoply and buckled for battle, and equipped with the heliograph, was sending signals from the heights of Olympus. The imagination could also fancy the firmament as a prairie on fire, although there was not the red glare of flames. Not only did the flashes appear in the extreme lower region of the illuminated segment; they also burst into view at various points in the zenith, like segregated flash-lights from a fleet in a fog. At times these phenomena swept more voluminously through the air. seemingly so low in the atmosphere as to radiate from every lunette in the tower of the Pulitzer building and evelop that golden pinnacle in a phosphorescent halo. CHICAGO, July 17 .- A curious electric phenomenon was observed in this city yesterday between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. While the sky was cloudless and the sun shining brightly, a tremendous current of electricity charged the air to such an extent that it was impossible for the telegraph companies to use the longer circuits on their wires while it lasted. The current gradually increased in intensity until noon, when it was at its height. It was absolutely impossible to get the use of the wires at Pittsburg, New York, Omaha and St. Louis, but the shorter circuits, within a radius of 200 miles, were apparently unaffected.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 17 .- The Cunarder Aurenia beat the Alaska, of the Guyon line, from Queenstown, two hours and fifteen minutes. The Alaska left Queenstown July 10, forty-five minutes ahead of the Aurania, and reached her pier in this city one hour and a half behind her opponent. The race proves the Aurania the fastest, notwithstanding she is the heavier steamer

NEW YORK, July 17 .- Arrived: Aurania and Alaska, from Liverpool; La Champagne, from Havre; Scandia, from Hamburg (detained at quarantine on account of sickness on board); Taormina, from Hamburg; Manitoba, from London.

LONDON, July 17 .- Arrived: Galileo and Richmond Hill, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, July 17 .- Arrived: British Prince, from Philadelphia. HAVRE, July 17 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne,

from New York.

WHERE HAS O'DONNELL GONE?

Leader of the Homestead Workmen Starts Suddenly on a Secret Mission.

He Refused to Say Where He Was Going, but Intimated the Str ke Might Be Brought to an Early End if He Met with Success.

Mechanics and Laborers Decide to Stand by the Amalgamated Association.

Only a Few of the Old Employes Will Accept the Offer of the Carnegie Company - Call for the Arrest of Frick and the Pinkerious.

O'DONNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

The Strike Leader Leaves Pittsburg on a Mission to Some Unknown Point,

Erects! to the Indianapolis Journal. PITTSBURG, July 17.-Important developments in the Homestead trouble are likely to be brought about within the next fortyeight hours. To-night Hugh O'Donnell, who is looked up to by the strikers at that place as their absolute and only leader, is en route eastward to fulfill a mission which, as he himself admitted, may have a vital effect upon the present situation, O'Donnell's departure from Homestead was attended with considerable secrecy. Less than a half i our before leaving and in the hearing of a number of people on the street he told one of the mill men, who wanted to have a talk with him, that he would meet him at 8 o'clock. The regular Sunday evening train leaves Homestead for Pittsburg at 7:10, but owing to the rush of visitors to Camp Black it was necessary to put on several extras, and the first of these left Munhall Station, a mile or so above the mills, at 6:20. One of the first passengers to get on board was Hugh O'Donnell, who, without a solitary companion and burdened with a heavy valise, had walked up the track so that his departure might not be observed by the big crowd at the Homestead depot. He took a seat away from the window in the forward car, and after the next station had been passed he found himself vis-a-vis with your correspondent. He was at first disinclined to say anything concerning the reasons for his sudden departure from town, but finally made the admission that he was bound on a very important mission, and did not expect to return until Wednesday at the earliest.

"I cannot say where I am going, or what I am going for," he said. "If I am successful the facts will be known very quickly, and if I don't meet with success, then the least said about the matter the

"If you gain the point you are after, will it have the effect of bringing the strike to an early close?" Mr. O'Donnell was asked.

"I certainly believe that it will have that effect," was the ready response. When the train reached the Union Depot the leader of the strikers gave his name to the clerk in the ticket office and was handed out an envelope containing railroad and sleeping car transporation which had evidently been obtained in advance. He then went aboard the first section of the Pennsylvania fast express, which pulled out at 8:20. As the train went around the curve a final effort was made to induce him to state his destination but without success. and the agent at the ticket office was equally non-communicative. Several

prominent mill men from Homestead who were here to-night declared themselves as entirely ignorant regarding what is in the wind. Some of them were of the opinion that the advisory committee, which had a prolonged conference at Homestead this afternoon, had empowered O'Donnell to submit some propositions or other to Gov. Pattison, looking to the withdrawal of the en route to New York to meet with such members of the Republican national committee as may be still in that city, and to solicit their good offices in the direction of bringing the trouble to an amicable ending. Every man admitted, however, that something vital lay behind O'Donnell's andden journey.

DUQUESNE MEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

The failure of the mill-workers at Duquesne to order a sympathetic strike, at their meeting this afternoon, had a depressing effect upon the "sympathetic strikers" of the Carnegie Union mills at Lawrenceville, who had confidently expected that the men at Duquesne would follow their example and quit on Thursday morning, instead of contenting themselves with passing resolutions of sympathy. A crisis at Lawrenceville is likely to be reached to-morrow when the limit of time given by the Carnegie company for the return of the men under a new agreement will expire. According to the present programme the mills will be started up tomorrow evening, and Superintendent Dillon, who has charge of this particular plant, has given it out that there will be no difficulty in securing competent workmen to take the places of those that fail to respond to the final notice. The leaders of the men say that the latter have plenty of backbone and will stay out until the Homestead matter is settled, but many of the men don't talk quite so defiantly. Four hundred employes of the Carnegie

works at Duquesne participated in the meeting at that place to-day, and which was especially called to consider what action should be taken in behalf of the men at Homestead. Speeches were delivered by J. J. Gallagher, of the upper Union mill; William Coyle, of the Homestead milis; William Carney, of the Amaigamated Association and Federation of Labor, and by Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead. These speakers insisted that it was the duty of employes of all of Carnegie's plants to make common cause and stand all together. The Homestead men, it was urged, had taken the initiative in freeing the workmen all over the country from slavery, and those workmen would have it all their own way next November, for there were enough of them to change the political status of the United States. The speakers were attentively listened to and at times heartily applauded, but the extreme sentiments of the delegates failed to touch a responsive chord, as was evidenced in the fact that a resolution simply pledging sympathy and financial support to the Homestead strikers was unanimously adopted. This pacific action, however, did not meet the approval of the delegates, and Carney, in an impassioned speech, said that it would be the last opportunity for all the men in the Car-negie employ to strike a final blow, and if they did not do so their turn would come within two months if the Homestead peopie were defeated. After the meeting had adjourned several of the participants said there might be trouble when the 6 o'clock turn went on in the morning. Carney moved among them, asking that one and all of them keep away from the mills. He also said that after be had organized the Duquesne workers he would move on the Edgar Thomson steel-works at Braddock. The Duquesne plant gives employment to nearly seven hundred, two thirds of them skilled workmen.

WILL NEVER SURRENDER

Carnegle's Men Say They Will Not Go to Work-A Quiet Sunday.

Special to the Indianapolts Journal HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 17,-The Chamelion is rivaled in its change by the situation at Homestead. From lawlessness to law